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THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

FOR SALE—Seventy-five acre alfalfa and grain ranch, on easy payments. E. E. PASCOE, 110 North Center Street.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

14 PAGES.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1910.

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GOVERNOR R. E. SLOAN ROYALLY WELCOMED

Outpouring of the People Last Night in a Demonstration in His Honor

ILLUMINATED PARADE AND FELICITOUS SPEECHES

NonPartisan Gathering At Instance of City Council.

Governor in Notable Address Gave Credit to All Who Had Helped in Twenty Years' Statehood Campaign.

Eugene Brady O'Neill and Judge Kibbey Spoke As Representing Sentiments of Two Political Parties

An enthusiastic welcome was given to Governor Richard E. Sloan on the city plaza last night by a large concourse of people, representing the citizenship of the valley. The occasion was prompted by the city council which took the initiative in arranging it as a popular nonpartisan recognition of the successful efforts of the governor in Washington, in behalf of the statehood bill recently passed by congress. At the conclusion of the speech making the governor stood on the steps of the bandstand while the populace filed past him and extended him personal greetings by vigorous handshaking. That the demonstration might be regarded as thoroughly nonpartisan, the speech-making, aside from the governor's address, was limited to the introductions of the mayor as presiding officer representing the city, Eugene Brady O'Neill as representing democratic sentiment and Judge J. H. Kibbey as representing republican sentiment. A large crowd gathered on the plaza at an early hour and a little after 8 o'clock Central avenue from the Hotel Adams annex south broke into a glory of red light. It was the illumination through which the governor and speakers rode, under escort of the Pioneer band and the national guard, and followed by citizens in carriages. South to Washington and east to the plaza the procession wended its way while the throng on the streets immediately joined the crowded plaza.

The band stand was beautifully decorated for the occasion, with the national colors and illuminated by many lights while an immense flag draped over the front of the stand where the speakers stood. Mayor Christy presided and between two of the addresses he read the following telegram which brought forth a cheer:

"Clifton, Ariz., June 27, 1910. "Major Christy, Phoenix, Arizona: "All honor and praise to Governor Sloan who at the psychological moment energized the statehood bill and Arizona awoke to find itself a state. "M. J. EGAN."

Governor Sloan was naturally the first speaker. In introducing him Mayor Christy said that Arizona was fortunate in having a governor of ability to meet every emergency and the determination to stick to every undertaking until it was successfully accomplished. When the action on the statehood measure seemed to lag the governor went forth to tell to the nation and state with the fight until it was brought to a successful issue.

The governor in a very pleasing introductory modestly said that insofar as the welcome accorded him was personal, he believed it was designed as an opportunity for him to tell to his fellow citizens the story of the good work accomplished for Arizona by his many friends who had participated in the glorious achievement of statehood.

GOVERNOR SLOAN'S ADDRESS. Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: Insofar as this demonstration is personal in character, I am sure it is not prompted by an exaggerated notion of what I may have personally done towards the passage of the enabling act. It is, as I take it, prompted rather by a desire to afford me, as your governor, and hence in a way authorized to speak for you, an opportunity which have not heretofore enjoyed, to express the gratitude we feel towards those who may have contributed to the glorious result through all the history and during all the years of effort to achieve statehood.

In the excitement and enthusiasm of actual accomplishment we are apt to forget the toil, effort and weariness of the way by which we traveled in reaching our journey's end. We are likely also to forget those who helped us on our way and without whose aid we might not have reached that journey's end. Statehood has not come to us in a day, although it did seem at the end to come with a rush. It did not come to us in a year, or even in a decade of effort. The first Americans who came to the territory after its organization looked forward hopefully to the day when the promise of statehood made in the organic act should be fulfilled. The first serious efforts, however, were begun a little more than twenty years ago. Since that time every governor has asked for it and presented reasons for it in his annual reports to the secretary of the interior; and every delegate in congress has introduced a bill for our admission. Many of these bills have passed the house of representatives. Each of these worked faithfully, earnestly and courageously to secure statehood for the territory. That they were successful must not be credited against them, for their efforts, though not immediately fruitful of success, advanced our cause by educating congress and the nation as to our fitness and the justice of our claim. The efforts of Governors Murphy, Hughes, Franklin, McCord and Kibbey, and the efforts of Delegates Smith, Murphy and Wilson should not be forgotten in this hour of glorious realization. Then, too, the efforts of our delegates to the national conventions, beginning with 1888 to obtain recognition by the two great parties of our claim to statehood must not be overlooked or forgotten. The constant hammering away of our territorial press, and the constant preaching by countless numbers of our citizens, in season and out of season, have had their effect. But especially should we remember the men and women whose industry and good citizenship covering fifty years of history have made us fit for statehood by building up this splendid civilization we see about us today. In fact no one man or men or group of men can justly claim an exclusively credit for statehood.

Then, too, in this hour of triumphant realization we can afford to look with tolerance and good nature upon some episodes connected with our struggle for statehood, which, when they occurred seemed almost tragic, and which sometimes roused us to a high pitch of indignation and sense of wrong. I think I can with propriety at this time, and with entire safety refer to at least one of these episodes, if for no other purpose than to express our appreciation of the faithful aid rendered us in that great crisis. I think, perhaps, being so vitally interested in the matter we were not and have not been in a position to judge with any degree of justness those motives and views which lead to the suggestion of the union of the two territories and their admission as one state. It may perhaps never be known who was responsible for the joint statehood movement and perhaps it is just as well that that fact remains in obscurity. It, however, became in some way an administrative measure and was pushed by all the energy of view and sense of that administration. It failed, as we know, because the people of this territory regarded autonomy as paramount to statehood. It is due that great and remarkable man who for seven years was the chief executive of this nation to acknowledge here and now his broadness of view and sense of justice, which prompted him when the result was known, to cheerfully and at once acquiesce in the result, and to publicly declare that joint statehood was no longer an open question, but that hereafter he should use his efforts and influence towards the admission of both territories as separate states in the Union. It is now an open secret that one of the disappointments which came to Theodore Roosevelt in the presidential office lay in the fact that he was not privileged to sign bills for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as states in the Union before the end of his administration. It is fitting and proper also that we remember with gratitude at this hour the aid and invaluable service then rendered us by two men, one of whom has passed to the beyond, and the other no longer in public life. I refer to Senator Quay of Pennsylvania and Senator Foraker of Ohio. In mentioning these men it is not my purpose to minimize or overlook the services of other men in congress at the time, nor to overlook the efforts made by our then delegate in congress, Hon. Marcus A. Smith. It is also due, and I think fitting and proper that I should at this time mention the invaluable service rendered by one who is present with us tonight. It is no easy thing for a man occupying the high office of governor of the territory to stand out against the wish and policy of the administration to which he owes not only the office, but ordinarily the obligation of cordial support. I say ordinarily, for the time may come, as it did in this instance, when the governor has a right to stand out against the administration, when he is convinced and believes that it is right and proper and in the interests of the people whom he represents that he should do so. I want to say now and here that the attitude of Governor Joseph H. Kibbey was heroic, just, proper and right, and he deserves the thanks and gratitude of us all.

The closing act of the drama of statehood may be said to have opened during the summer of 1908, when the

(Continued on Page 4.)

SHIP SUBSIDY LOBBY COULD NOT BE FOUND.

Washington, June 27.—After three months of hearings the house committee to investigate the charges reflecting on members of congress in connection with ship subsidy legislation closed its Washington sessions today with an unofficial announcement that it had found to be corruptive of any member of congress.

Two newspaper editors, J. A. O'Mahoney, of Indianapolis, and W. A. Shaw, editor of the Texas Farmer, testified today that they believed that there was a lobby here but neither produced any definite details.

HAD BEEN UNFORTUNATE.

A Goldfield Man Comforted Himself With Morphine.

Goldfield, June 27.—The body of John King, former assessor of Deer Lodge county, Montana, who disappeared two months ago, was found in an abandoned mine tunnel near here. A coroner's examination revealed evidence of morphine poisoning. King who engaged in mining at Goldfield had met serious reverses.

PARR'S REWARD.

He Will Get the First Installment July 1.

Washington, June 27.—Twenty thousand dollars will be paid July 1 to Richard Parr, the New York customs employee, whose vigilance in detecting the frauds in underweighting sugar imports saved the government more than \$2,000,000. Parr's total reward is \$100,000. For the remaining \$80,000 Secretary MacVeagh will ask congress to make the necessary provision.

MESSAGE FROM MADRID.

Washington, June 27.—"The entire Atlantic coast with the exception of Bluefields is in our control." This message from President Madrid was received here tonight.

GEORGIA MOTHER'S PLEA FOR CHILDREN

OF AN ETRENCHED AND MURDEROUS DESPERADO.

The Killing of Bestwick Who Had Slain Two Officers.

Irwinville, Ga., June 27.—While 500 infuriated and distracted mothers looked on, the humble home of W. H. Bestwick was riddled with bullets at an early hour this morning by two companies of militia, which, after firing several hundred shots, rushed into the house and found the desperate man dying on the floor.

The women were drawn to the scene by anxiety for Bestwick's six little children whom he had forced to remain in the house with him all day Sunday, during which he killed two officers and wounded three others while resisting arrest for a misdemeanor. Not until just before the last two volleys were fired and the final rush made did Bestwick allow the children to leave the building.

Until they left the troops fired much. So much did the little ones stand in dread of their father, even after they had been removed to a place of safety, they refused to tell whether he had received his death wounds from the besiegers or from his own hand. The oldest daughter, Jennie, who spent the night on the floor trying to shield a younger child, cried because the youngest boy was forced to leave the building without his trousers. The oldest boy was ill.

The women of the neighborhood sent hundreds of telegrams to Governor Brown, appealing to him to call off the troops and denouncing his administration.

Scarcely half an hour before died, one of Bestwick's bullets inflicted a dangerous wound on Deputy Sheriff James Gill.

A coroner's jury held an inquest today and returned a verdict that Bestwick died by his own hand, but what manner in which he met death will not be definitely known until his children disclose it.

THE CHAUFFEUR SPEEDED.

When Two Bandits Tried to Hold Up Automobile.

Santa Barbara, Cal., June 27.—Two masked men attempted to hold up E. E. Ballinger of Denver and a party of friends while motoring north through Casitas pass, half way between this city and Ventura.

The men were armed with rifles, and at the command to stop the chauffeur speeded up and made a turn in a mountain road as the bandits fired three shots, which all went wild.

Casitas pass is about eight miles long and the section is sparsely settled.

USED THE MAIL TO DEFRAUD?

Seattle, June 27.—George H. Parker, fiscal agent of the United Wireless Telegraph company in the territory west of the Mississippi river, was arrested today on a federal warrant charging the use of the mail to defraud. Parker was released under \$10,000 bond.

LAST FIGHT AND BIGGEST

Sporting Celebrities Believe Game Will End At Reno

IN A BLAZE OF GLORY

Period of Training Almost Ended, Jeffries Will Rest His Chances On Any Condition He May Find Himself In on Thursday

Reno, Nev., June 27.—"Well this is the last. Pugilism, as it has flourished for many decades will be a last act in the United States and that means the world, when the Jeffries-Johnson fight is over."

Such is the prediction of the whole fighting world apparently. This is voiced by fighters, trainers and sporting writers as they loiter about the city or the quarters of the principals, patiently awaiting the coming of next Monday and the decision that will be handed down in the arena.

"It will be a great fight and it will be the last great fight," said one gray-haired ringside veteran today. "The game has reached the end. I have followed it since I knew enough to follow anything. I have learned to know all these fellows around here by meeting them at the fighting centers, whether at New Orleans, Jacksonville, San Francisco, Goldfield, or Reno. We have followed the game together and we have followed it to the end. I am only glad that it has not just dwindled away; but will go out in a blaze of glory."

The day was devoted to reminiscences and tales of other fights and other fighters; there was little else to do. Jeffries' work-out early in the morning was a complete surprise. Hardly one of the usual crowd of spectators reached Meana in time to witness it. From these who did witness the day Richard had time to answer telegrams and discuss many details of the preparations. The most important of these was an arrangement for transferring from San Francisco \$30,000 of the purse money, now on deposit there. Rickard was asked by Tim Sullivan, the stakeholder, to attend to the money and the funds will probably be in a Reno bank tomorrow.

The disturbance over the arena was caused by the loss for a time of the plans. When the blue prints had been found the carpenters went to work and the frame work had been partially clothed with the bleacher planks before Rickard and Johnson were in conference almost an hour shortly before noon. Both stated that the matter under discussion was without a direct bearing on the fight but would not say what had been talked about. Johnson visited a bank and cashed a check later and then whirled back to camp.

When the negro, clad in his usual ring costume stepped into the ring later in the afternoon the roped square was flanked with a big gathering of visitors. Kaufman was called on after a few minutes with medicine ball work but the four rounds which followed were devoid of stirring moments. Kaufman pulled like a broken horse. He was forced to do all the leading, Johnson merely blocking the blows. The attitude is bothering Kaufman considerably. Johnson's easy breathing and perfect condition was sharply noticeable beside his sparring partner's gasping work. In all the boxing Johnson did not exert himself, his breath was unharmed, the perspiration gathering on his whole body in a natural way.

If present intentions are carried out in Jeffries' camp Thursday will see the last of the former champion's training. When he pulls the six ounce gloves from his hands that day and has had a parting tussle with the shadow, "the hope of the white race" will have completed a full year of training for his encounter with Johnson.

At least to his own satisfaction, Jeffries answered the question whether he could "come back." When on the rubbing table this morning after eleven fast rounds of boxing and two rounds of pulling and hauling with Burns, he said: "When brother John arrived at the camp a few minutes ago and asked me how I felt, I told him I was never in better condition. I told him the truth. I feel better now than ever on the eve of a fight. I will be prepared for any kind of going."

Jeffries' encounters with Corbett, Berger, Chynowski and Armstrong were the first boxing bouts since coming to Reno. He was out of bed before seven and gave his sparring partners orders to prepare for a work-out. Chynowski, Berger and Armstrong faced him three rounds each. Corbett took turn for two sessions. The bout with Berger was interesting. Jeffries slashed at

EIGHTY HOURS AND NO VERDICT.

Chicago, June 27.—Eighty hours and no sign of a verdict. This is the story of the jury considering the Browne bribery case up to midnight.

Judge McSurely went home at nine o'clock tonight and announced that he would not return to the court room until tomorrow. He reiterated his plan of yesterday not to interfere with the jury until next Friday and then if it is hopelessly divided he will discharge it.

If, however, one, two or three are balking the majority he will send them back for further deliberation.

his manager with an assortment of smashing blows and in the second placed a right hook that bent the San Franciscan and robbed him of his wind. Jeffries asked Berger if he had enough after the second and laughed when the business agent came back for more.

Armstrong dropped to his knees during one onslaught when he was dancing before his master. The big sparring partner was just breaking from a clinch when a right body punch took the fight out of him and ended hostilities for several seconds. Armstrong had a hard time taking care of himself the remainder of the round.

Flanagan announced that a representative of a Canadian syndicate arrived prepared to offer \$150,000 for Canadian rights for light pictures.

RICKARD WORRIED AGAIN. Promoter Rickard was greatly worried tonight by the receipt of a telegram from a Chicago newspaperman stating that it was rumored that the fight would be positively called off. "Get busy," concluded the message, and Rickard inferred that the rumor had been taken seriously and would be published broadcast.

"There is absolutely no truth in this rumor of state interference," Rickard stated to the Associated Press. "I have the personal assurance of Governor Dickenson that he will not interfere. I can't imagine how such a

(Continued on Page 2.)

YOUNG ROBERT TAFT IN AUTO ACCIDENT

HIS MACHINE SERIOUSLY INJURED LABORER

The President's Solicitude Over the Condition of the Victim.

Beverly, Mass., June 27.—Robert Taft with two college friends, Lendal King of Minneapolis, and George Harrison of Washington, started out from the summer White House this morning for a spin along the Massachusetts north shore.

Robert was driving. At Pride's crossing, about two miles from home, where the streets were being oiled, the auto slowed down. The left wheel and most of the men stepped aside. One, however, was not quick enough and the machine struck him, tossing him into the gutter. He was unconscious when he was picked up by Robert Taft and his friends.

His name is Michael Thistwolla. At the hospital the surgeon said his skull appeared to be fractured and he was in a serious condition. All of those who saw the affair said it was purely accidental.

THE PRESIDENT'S DISTRESS

Washington, June 27.—President Taft was greatly distressed when he learned of his son's accident. He immediately sent a long message to his son. The text was private. Then he sent another to a college friend, Samuel Carr, of Boston, asking him to call up by telephone the best surgeon in Boston and have him visit the hospital and tender his services to the resident physician and do all he can for the injured man.

The president then sent a personal telegram to the injured man expressing his profound regret over the accident and conveying an earnest hope for his speedy recovery.

CHANGE IN TAFT'S PLANS.

Beverly, Mass., June 27.—The serious condition of Michael Thistwolla, the Italian laborer, struck today by an automobile operated by Robert Taft, has caused a hurried change in the plans of the Taft family who were preparing to depart on the Sylph for New London tomorrow to attend the Harvard-Yale regatta on Thursday. Instead of attending the races, the family will remain at Beverly unless there is an unexpected change for the better in the man's condition.

A report from Beverly hospital tonight was that the patient's name was on the "dangerous" list, with only a slight chance of recovery.

Dr. S. J. Mixler, of Boston, sent at the request of the president, arrived late this afternoon. He was working with the hospital authorities doing all he can for the injured man. Robert Taft is badly broken up over the affair and spent much of the afternoon at the hospital.

Chief of Police Ferguson received instructions through the president's attorney to see that the injured man is given every possible attention until his arrival, when he will take care of the matter himself. Robert has been in conference with the chief several times and refused to go out in the automobile again today. Secretary King, of the board of trade, received word from the president's secretary, stating that the president would arrive at Beverly early on Wednesday morning.

THE OREGON MILLENNIUM

Best System of Government in the World

SAYS JONATHAN BOURNE

Choice of Democrat in That Republican State, For Senator, He Hints, Was An Effort to Disgrace Direct Primary System

Peoria, Ill., June 27.—With a general denunciation of the corrupt methods alleged to have been practiced by the legislature of Illinois in recent years, between 300 and 400 citizens from all parts of the state assembled here today and formed a temporary organization, "to repair the breakdown of representative government."

Senator Jonathan Bourne Jr., of Oregon addressed an assemblage of 700 persons at the majestic theater tonight, explaining the Oregon method of electing United States senators. Senator Bourne charged that efforts had been made at the time of the senatorial primary election in Oregon to dishonor the state and its public service.

Senator Bourne's address in the beginning was an exposition of the much discussed Oregon system, which he declared to be the best system of popular government in the world. The chief features of that system are the Australian ballot and a strict registration law. The initiative and referendum, the direct primary, including the popular selection of United States senators; a comprehensive corrupt practices' act; and the recall, all of which Senator Bourne declared, constituted an absolute government by the people. "The people are not only intelligent but fair and honest," said Senator Bourne. The speaker dwelt at length on various features of the Oregon system and continued: "Plainly stated, the aim and purpose of the Oregon law is to destroy the irresponsible political machine and put all elective offices in the state into direct touch with people as the real source of authority. In the Oregon system, the full force of the ballot of every individual elector in Oregon eliminates the dominance corporate and corrupt influences in the administration of public affairs."

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